1. (currently amended) A compound corresponding to the general formula (I)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & C \\
 & R_1 \\
 & R_2 \\
 & R_3
\end{array}$$
(I)

in which

X represents an oxygen atom or a group of formula NZ in which Z represents a hydrogen atom or a (C₁-C₆)alkyl group,

n represents a number 0, 1 or 2, and

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ each represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen or halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, <u>nitro</u>, cyano, hydroxyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, phenoxy or phenyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl, cyano, hydroxyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₁-C₆)alkoxy group, or alternatively R₂ and R₃ together form a group of formula –OCH₂O- or –CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-, in the form of a base or of an addition salt with an acid.

2. (canceled)

- 3. (previously amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1, combined with an excipient.
- 4. (**previously added**) A compound according to claim 1 wherein X is O, NH or NHCH₃; n is 0 or 1; R₁ is hydrogen, bromo, methyl or methoxy; R₂ is hydrogen, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, fluoro or chloro; R₃ is chloro, bromo, methyl, methoxy, nitro, fluoro, hydrogen, phenyl, trifluoromethoxy or phenoxy; or R₂ and R₃ together form a group of the formula OCH₂O- or –CH₂CH₂CH₂-; R₄ is hydrogen; and R₅ is hydrogen or methoxy; in the form of a base or of an addition salt with an acid.



5. (currently amended) A method for the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia disorders linked to nicotinic receptor dysfunction which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

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6. (currently amended) A method for the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia disorders linked to nicotinic receptor dysfunction which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to claim 4.